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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted by Howard Community College (HCC) to identify the geographic make-up of HCC credit students and to examine importance factors influencing college attendance. Using census software, data on 93.4% of HCC's 1980 credit students (N=4,013) were compared with 1980 census data on Howard County to determine participation rates for regional planning districts and key demographic variables. The study revealed that: (1) of the 82,081 adult residents of Howard County, 5.23% attended HCC credit courses in 1980; (2) participation rates of minority adults (4.92%) and females (6.72%) were higher than those of non-minority adults (4.08%) and males (3.71%); (3) although older students comprised 75% of HCC's credit population, the participation rate of 17-20 year olds (14.69%) was much higher than that of older age groups (4.16%); (4) HCC's participation rates compared favorably with rates for other Maryland community colleges and the nation; and (5) proximity to the college, higher income, and higher levels of educational attainment were correlated with higher HCC participation rates. Appendices contain information on data suppression, definitions of poverty status, HCC participation rates of Howard County high school graduates, college enrollment statistics for Maryland, and 1980 census data for Howard County, Maryland, and the United States. (DAB)

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CENSUS ANALYSIS
A Look at HCC Credit Students Based on the 1980 Census

by

Lawrence A. Nespoli
Executive Assistant to the President

and

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Research Specialist

Research Report Number 30

January 1983

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF FINDINGS
RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 30

TITLE: Census Analysis: A Look at HCC Credit Students Based on the 1980 Census

AUTHORS: Lawrence A. Nespoli, Executive Assistant to the President and Susan K. Radcliffe, Research Specialist

PURPOSE: To identify the geographic make-up of HCC credit students and examine important factors influencing their attendance at the College.

METHODOLOGY: Using available census software, HCC's 1980 credit students were "placed" in Howard County census tracts and regional planning districts. The College's 1980 student file was then compared with census data on Howard County to determine the participation rate of different areas of the County at Howard Community College. Participation rates were calculated for several key demographic variables.

FINDINGS:

- Of the 82,081 adult (18 and over) residents of Howard County, 5.23% attended HCC credit courses in 1980.
- Participation (of adults) in HCC credit programs ranged widely in the seven regional planning districts, from 2.05% in the Elkridge RPD to 7.05% for the Columbia RPD.
- A higher percentage of adult females (6.72%) than males (3.71%) attended HCC credit courses. Nearly 1 out of 10 adult females in Columbia were enrolled in HCC credit programs in 1980.
- Countywide participation rates in credit programs was slightly higher for minority adults (4.92%) than for non-minority adults (4.08%).
- Although older students comprise 75% of the College's credit population, the actual participation rate of 17 to 20 year olds throughout the County is much higher (14.69% to 4.16% for the 21 and older group).
- Using Fall 1980 figures as a basis for comparison, HCC's participation rates compare favorably with two-year college enrollments in other Maryland counties and the nation.
- The geographical location of HCC within the County is a prime factor in residents' enrollment, though it is not the only factor.
- Educational attainment levels and family income in the different Howard County regions are other factors that show a positive relationship. More income and higher levels of education already completed generally means higher participation rates at HCC.

Howard Community College
Office of Research and Planning
1983

I. INTRODUCTION

The 1980 Census has provided a wealth of information on the United States population. Data has been made available (and/or will be made available) to the public by the Census Bureau in several segments on tape. Summary Tape File IA provides the primary data on the complete count of the U.S. population. It includes such items as sex, race, age, marital status, household type, etc. and is presented in 59 tables. Much of this information has been made more accessible to the public and to institutions in Maryland through the Maryland State Data Center and the Regional Planning Council. These organizations have provided publications based on their analyses of Summary Tape File IA as well as computer print-outs, microfiche blow-backs (see Bibliography), and newsletters.* Their publications make it possible for small institutions, such as Howard Community College, to conduct research studies based on census data without major investments in computer software and programmer time.

Maryland State Data Center and RPC publications on Summary Tape File 3 provide sample data on income levels (see Tables IX and X) and education levels (see Table XI) by Howard County census tracts and regional planning districts.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this analysis was to determine the geographic distribution of HCC credit students (in 1980) by census tracts and by regional planning districts within Howard County. In addition, we wanted to discover a "participation rate" for each regional planning districts (RPD) and census tract; that is, we wanted to identify the percentage of each RPD and tract population attending HCC. Finally, we wanted to look at the HCC students within each tract and RPD by race, sex, and age and to compare the participation rates of the various demographic groups.

This is the first time we have been able to compile this kind of information at the College. It will be put to good use in our long-range planning efforts. For instance, staff can use the data to identify recruitment goals for specific "target groups" within the County. More generally, the data provides a series of indicators on how well HCC is meeting the needs of different population groups throughout Howard County.

III. METHOD

An unduplicated list of all credit students (4,685) attending HCC during 1980 was made from the College's student data base. Each address on this list was matched to census tracts by the Regional Planning Council in Baltimore using available census software (GBF Dime File). Of the original 4,685 students, 390 or 8.4% were identified as having addresses outside Howard County and 282 were in Howard County but could not be placed in census tracts. Thus, of 4,295 students who were Howard County residents, 4,013 or 93.4% were successfully matched and placed in tracts.

* See Appendices D, E, and F for summaries of key data items concerning Howard County and Maryland.

This new file of students was then analyzed for geographical distribution by regional planning districts and by age, sex, and race, and compared to the County population in the same categories.

A similar analysis was conducted for fall registrants in order to compare HCC to statewide and national data.

IV. REGIONAL PLANNING DISTRICTS AND TRACTS

Map I of Howard County illustrates the division of Howard County into 24 census tracts. Map II illustrates a simpler division into seven regional planning districts (RPD) which are listed in the lower left-hand corner. Each RPD is either an aggregate of several tracts or is exactly one tract. The more densely populated a region, the more tracts it contains. Map III shows the location of the eight Howard County high schools within the regions.

V. RESULTS

Distribution of 1980 Credit Students by Region

Table I shows how HCC's 1980 student population was distributed throughout the seven regional planning districts of Howard County; Chart I, "1980 HCC Credit Students by Region," presents the same data in a pie chart format. Highlights of Table I and Chart I are:

- Over half (51.3%) of HCC's 1980 population lived in the Columbia RPD.
- Ellicott City residents made up the next largest percentage of the student population (13.2%).
- The other five regional planning districts together made up about a fifth (21.2%) of HCC's students in 1980.

Regional Participation Rates

Table II, "Regional Participation Rates," along with the bar graph of the same title show the percentages of the total population within each RPD that were enrolled in HCC credit programs in 1980, and the same analysis for the County as a whole.

Table III, "Regional Participation Rates of the Adult Population," and the following bar graph are perhaps more interesting to highlight since it is the adult population of the County that represents the potential pool of applicants for the College. This table and bar graph show that:

- Of all County residents 18 years and older, 5.23% attended HCC credit programs in 1980.
- Columbia RPD residents had the highest participation rate (7.05%) of the seven regional planning districts.
- Participation in the other six RPDs ranged from a low of 2.05% for the Elkridge RPD to 5.07% for the Clarksville RPD.

Regional Participation Rates by Sex

Tables IV and V (also Charts IV and V) show the regional participation rates

by sex, one for the total population and the other for the adult population. Highlights of the second table and bar graph in this section ("Participation Rates by Sex of the Adult Population") are:

- A much higher percentage of female adults (6.72%) than male adults (3.71%) attended HCC credit courses.
- Females have higher HCC participation rates than males in each of the seven regional planning districts.
- In the Columbia RPD nearly one out of ten of the adult females attended HCC credit programs in 1980.

Regional Participation Rates by Race*

Table VI and VII and the accompanying bar graphs show the percentages of non-minority and minority students attending HCC. Table VI and Chart VI show participation rates for the total population; Table VII and Chart VII are for the adult population.

Some of the findings here include:

- Countywide participation in the College's credit programs was slightly higher for minority adults (4.92 percent) than for non-minority adults (4.08 percent).
- However, in four of the seven RPDs, minority participation rates are lagging behind non-minority participation rates.
- The seven RPDs varied considerably in adult minority participation from a high of 5.45 percent for Columbia to a low of .65 percent for Elkridge.

Regional Participation by Age

As an initial breakdown, we looked at two groups of students: (1) the seventeen to twenty year old group, which corresponds roughly to the traditional college age for the first two years of college, and (2) the twenty-one and older age group which we have called non-traditional students. Table VIII and Charts VIII and VIII-A show this breakdown.

Age participation rates seem to show a contradictory picture. On the one hand, as illustrated in Chart VIII-A, traditional-age students (17-20) made up about 25 percent of our student population in 1980 (this is the approximate proportion from 1974 through 1982 as well). Over three-quarters of HCC's students were (and are) in the the non-traditional age group.

When one looks at actual participation rates, however, the rate for traditional-age students is much higher than for non-traditional students. Over fourteen percent of all 17-20 year olds in Howard County attended HCC credit programs in 1980. This is consistent with the percentages of Howard County high school graduates who attend the College each fall**. The participation rate for students 21 and over was 4.16 percent.

* Note: Some of the figures for the RPDs may reflect Census Bureau suppression of data to protect confidentiality (see Appendix A).

** Appendix C provides a summary of these figures.

Within the seven RPDs was a wide variation in participation rates, particularly for the traditional-age group, ranging from 5.41 percent in Elkridge to a high of 21.72 percent in Columbia. The range for the 21 plus group was from 1.65 percent in Elkridge to 5.72 percent in Columbia.

Income Levels by Region

Data provided by the Regional Planning Council on Howard County income levels was used to compile Tables IX and X (and the accompanying Charts). Preliminary observations are:

- Howard County median family income is considerably higher than the median income for the total Baltimore SMSA.
- Howard County includes one of the five areas with the highest median income in the Baltimore Region (Clarksville - the other four are Ruxton, Chestnut Ridge, Roland Park, and Fork).
- The range of median income in Howard County is $23,506 (Laurel) to $36,871 (Clarksville).
- Median income does appear to be somewhat related to HCC participation rate. The three areas with the lower median income levels also have lower participation rates.

Educational Attainment by Region

Table XI and Chart XI are derived from data provided by the Regional Planning Council on educational attainment in the seven RPDs. This information comes from STF 3 of the 1980 Census--based on sample data. Table XI shows the adult population divided into five groups of educational attainment ranging from less than four years of high school to more than 5 years of postsecondary education. Chart XI highlights just the lowest and highest of the five groups illustrating that:

- Howard County has a lower percentage of its population with less than four years of high school and a higher percentage in the highest group (five or more years of college) than the Baltimore SMSA.
- There is a wide range of educational attainment in the County. For less than 4 years of high school, there is a range from 8.2% of the 18+ population in Columbia to 35.5% in the Elkridge RPD. In the 5 years or more of college category, the range is from 5% of the population in the Elkridge RPD to 28.8% in Columbia.
- Chart XI-A suggests a relationship between educational attainment and attendance at the local community college. County residents who have already completed higher levels of formal education are the ones most likely to continue their education by enrolling in community college credit programs.

Participation Rates by Census Tract

Table XII and Chart XII show the HCC participation rates by census tracts, a smaller geographical division, for the four more densely populated regional planning districts (there is only one tract per RPD in the three less densely populated RPDs).

Highlights of this analysis are:

- Proximity to the College is shown (as in other studies)* to be a very important factor in community college attendance.
- Proximity is clearly not the only factor.

VI. STATE AND NATIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE PARTICIPATION RATES

Chart XIII and Appendix G give some basis for comparing HCC's participation rates with the State median and with other community colleges in Maryland. In order to provide this comparison, HCC's Fall 1980 participation rate was calculated. Chart XIII shows HCC's fall participation rate, the Maryland county residents' participation rate in two-year and four-year institutions and Howard County's participation in two-year institutions. Highlights of Chart XIII and Appendix G include the following.

- HCC ranks third in Maryland (2.84%) in County residents' participation in two-year institutions (fall rates).
- The median figure for all Maryland counties was 1.88%.**
- County fall participation at Howard Community College was 2.34% which means that .54% of the County population (about 600 people) attended other two-year institutions. (Remember that Table II reported a year-round participation rate of 3.6% for the College).
- Nationally, Fall 1980 enrollments in public two-year institutions represented 1.9% of the 1980 U.S. population.***

VII. CONCLUSIONS

This study represents an attempt to put some of the enormous quantity of data available from the U.S. Census into a meaningful and useful form for Howard Community College as well as for interested members of the community. Participation rates by regional planning district and census tract show the percentage of the population of each district and tract who attend the College. Regional (RPD) participation is also analyzed and presented with respect to sex, race, age, and educational attainment level.

* Howard Community College Office of Research and Planning, Graduate Follow-Up Studies, 1980, 1978. (see Bibliography).

** See Appendices G and E.

*** National Center for Education Statistics. DIGEST of EDUCATION STATISTICS, 1982--Enrollment in public-two-year institutions--4,328,782 and see Appendix F for U.S. population.

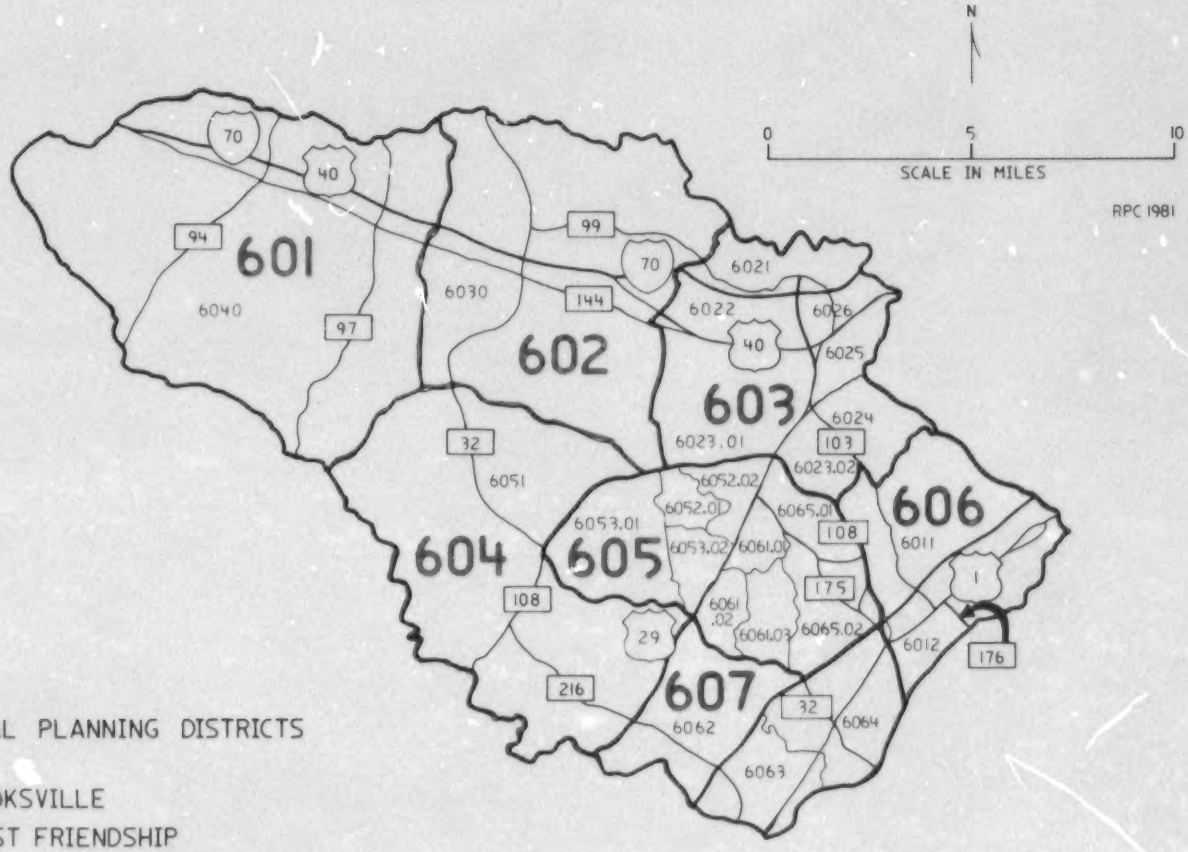
Some highlights from the study are:

- Enrollment in Howard Community College's credit programs varied widely by regional planning districts, census tracts, and by various combinations of race, sex, age, and educational attainment.
- Of the 118,572 Howard County residents, 3.62% participated in HCC credit programs in 1980.
- Of the 82,081 adult residents of Howard County (over 18 years) 5.23% attended the College.
- Location is, of course, a very important factor in community college attendance as shown in Chart XII. This is consistent with findings in other studies, such as the Graduate Follow-Up studies, and with findings at other community colleges.
- Location is not the only factor, however. Other research studies* show cost, educational programs offered, and quality of education to be some of the other factors. This study indicates that educational attainment level and family income in the local community are factors as well.
- The percentage of County residents attending HCC compares very favorably with state and national figures. Howard County ranks third among the 24 Maryland counties in terms of residents attending two-year institutions.
- Participation rates by race for the County as a whole are encouraging from an affirmative action perspective, although the rates vary by region.
- Participation rates are higher for females than males in the County as a whole and in every region.
- Although older students (21 and older) make up about 75% of the College's student body, the participation rate of younger students (17-20) is much higher throughout the County and in every region.

It is hoped that this analysis will be useful in long-range planning by providing a profile of the County residents who use the College's services and may continue to attend courses. Some of the data may also indicate groups whose educational needs are not being met for a variety of reasons. Further analysis of some of the demographic variables, at the tract level, could provide even more insight into these issues.

* See page 5 and Bibliography, Graduate Follow-Up studies.

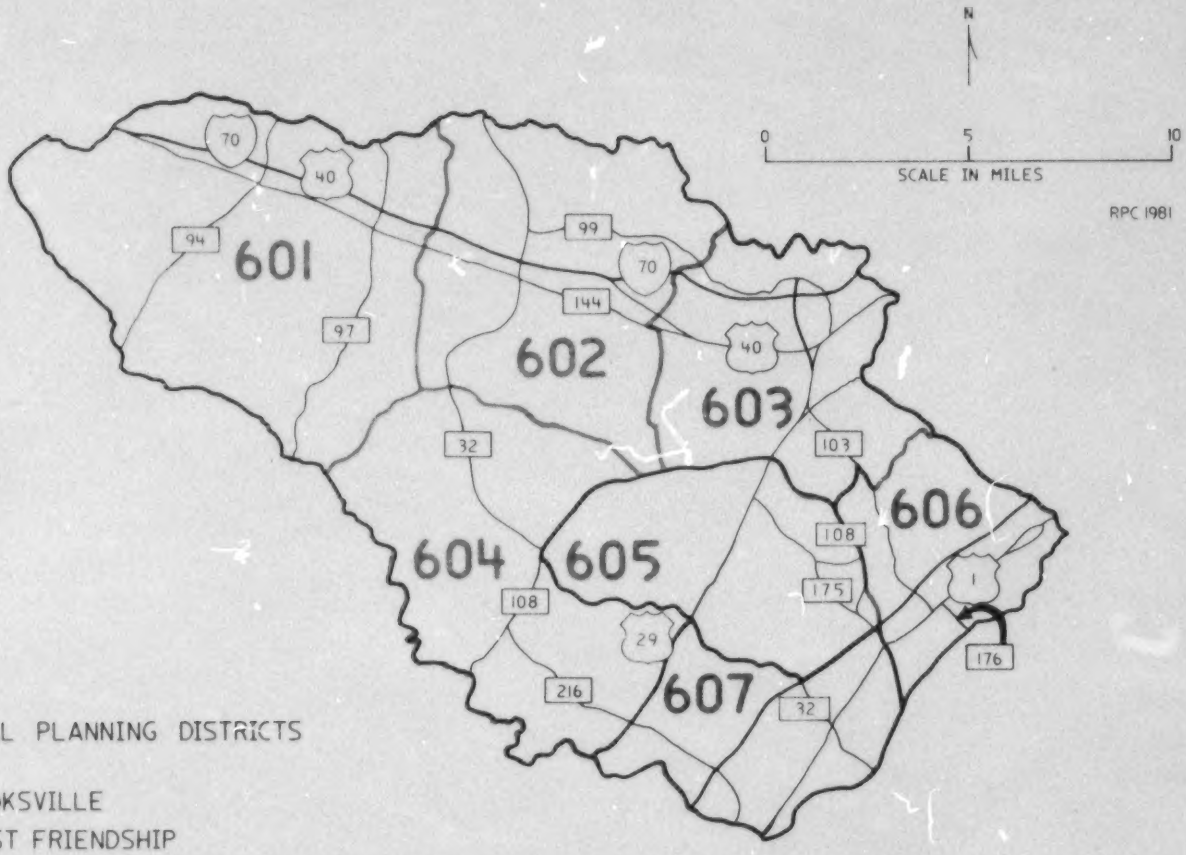
HOWARD COUNTY



REGIONAL PLANNING DISTRICTS

601 COOKSVILLE
602 WEST FRIENDSHIP
603 ELLICOTT CITY
604 CLARKSVILLE
605 COLUMBIA
606 ELKRIDGE
607 LAUREL

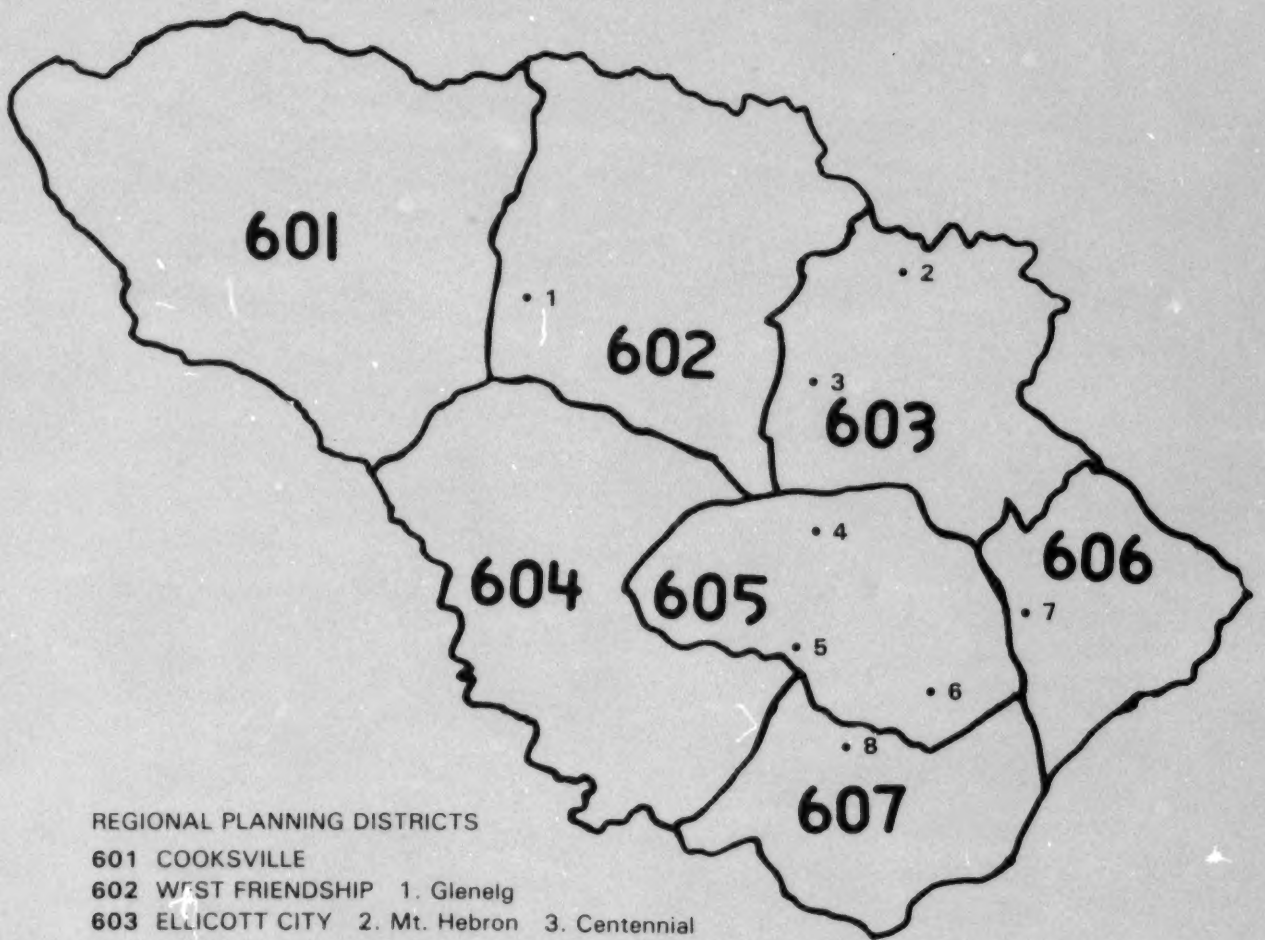
HOWARD COUNTY



REGIONAL PLANNING DISTRICTS

601 COOKSVILLE
602 WEST FRIENDSHIP
603 ELLICOTT CITY
604 CLARKSVILLE
605 COLUMBIA
606 ELKRIDGE
607 LAUREL

HOWARD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS



REGIONAL PLANNING DISTRICTS

601 COOKSVILLE
602 WEST FRIENDSHIP 1. Glenelg
603 ELLICOTT CITY 2. Mt. Hebron 3. Centennial
604 CLARKSVILLE
605 COLUMBIA 4. Wilde Lake 5. Atholton 6. Oakland Mills
606 ELKRIDGE 7. Howard
607 LAUREL 8. Hammond

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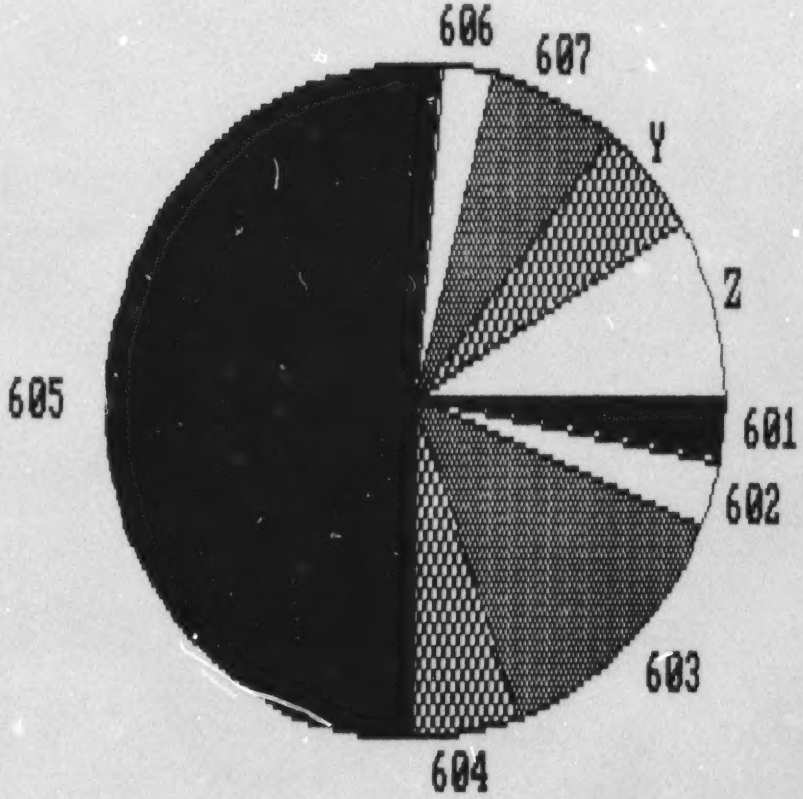
TABLE I

1980 HCC CREDIT STUDENTS BY REGION

RPD	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	RPD % OF COUNTY
601 Cooksville	129	2.8	5.5
602 West Friendship	156	3.3	5.1
603 Ellicott City	620	13.2	20.4
604 Clarksville	265	5.7	6.4
605 Columbia	2,404	51.3	44.0
606 Elkridge	126	2.7	6.7
607 Laurel	313	6.7	11.6
Howard County RPD Unknown	282	6.0	.3
Other	390	8.4	___
TOTAL	4,685	100.0	100.0

CHART I

1980 HCC CREDIT STUDENTS BY REGION



REGIONAL PLANNING DISTRICTS		% OF HCC	% OF COUNTY
601	Cooksville	2.8	5.5
602	W. Friendship	3.3	5.1
603	Ellicott City	13.2	20.4
604	Clarksville	5.7	6.4
605	Columbia	51.3	44.0
606	Elkridge	2.7	6.7
607	Laurel	6.7	11.6
Y	Howard C. Unknown	6.0	
Z	Non-Howard County	8.4	

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TABLE II

REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES

RPD	Number of Students	RPD Districts Total Population	Student Proportion (%) of Total Population
601 Cooksville	129	6,575	1.96
602 West Friendship	156	6,053	2.58
603 Ellicott City	620	24,274	2.55
604 Clarksville	265	7,685	3.45
605 Columbia	2,404	52,247	4.60
606 Elkridge	126	8,008	1.57
607 Laurel	313	13,730	2.28
Howard County District Unk.	282	----	
Total Howard County	4,295	118,572	3.62
Other (Non Howard County)	390	-----	----
TOTAL	4,685		

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CHART II

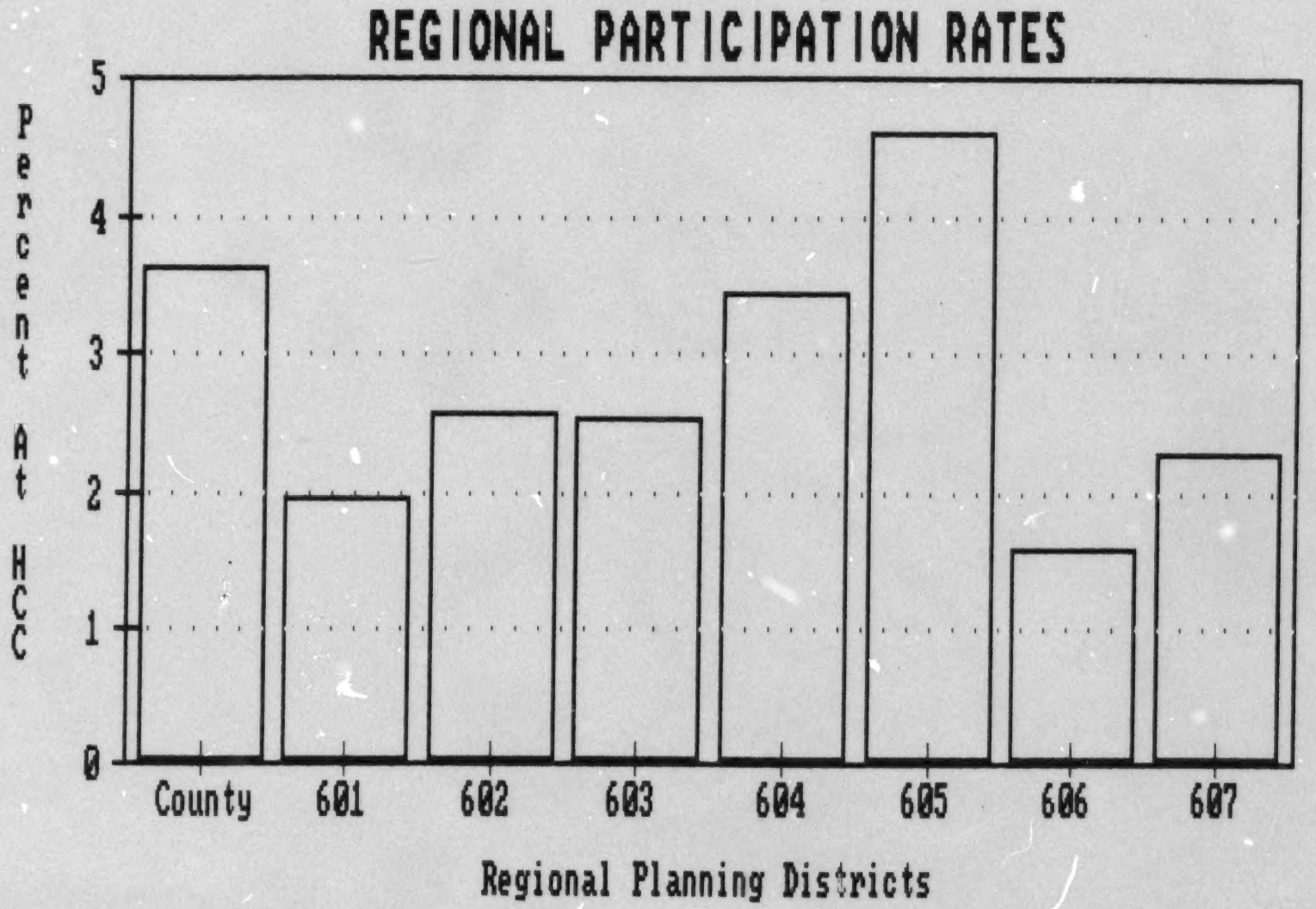

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TABLE III

REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES
(ADULT POPULATION)

RPD	Number of Students	RPD Districts Adult Population (18 and over)	% of Adult Population
601 Cooksville	129	4,382	2.94
602 West Friendship	156	4,116	3.79
603 Ellicott City	620	17,958	3.45
604 Clarksville	265	5,227	5.07
605 Columbia	2,404	34,083	7.05
606 Elkridge	126	6,153	2.05
607 Laurel	313	10,182	3.07
Howard County District Unk.	282	-----	
Total Howard County	4,295	82,081	5.23
Other (Non Howard County)	390	----	--
TOTAL	4,685		

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CHART III

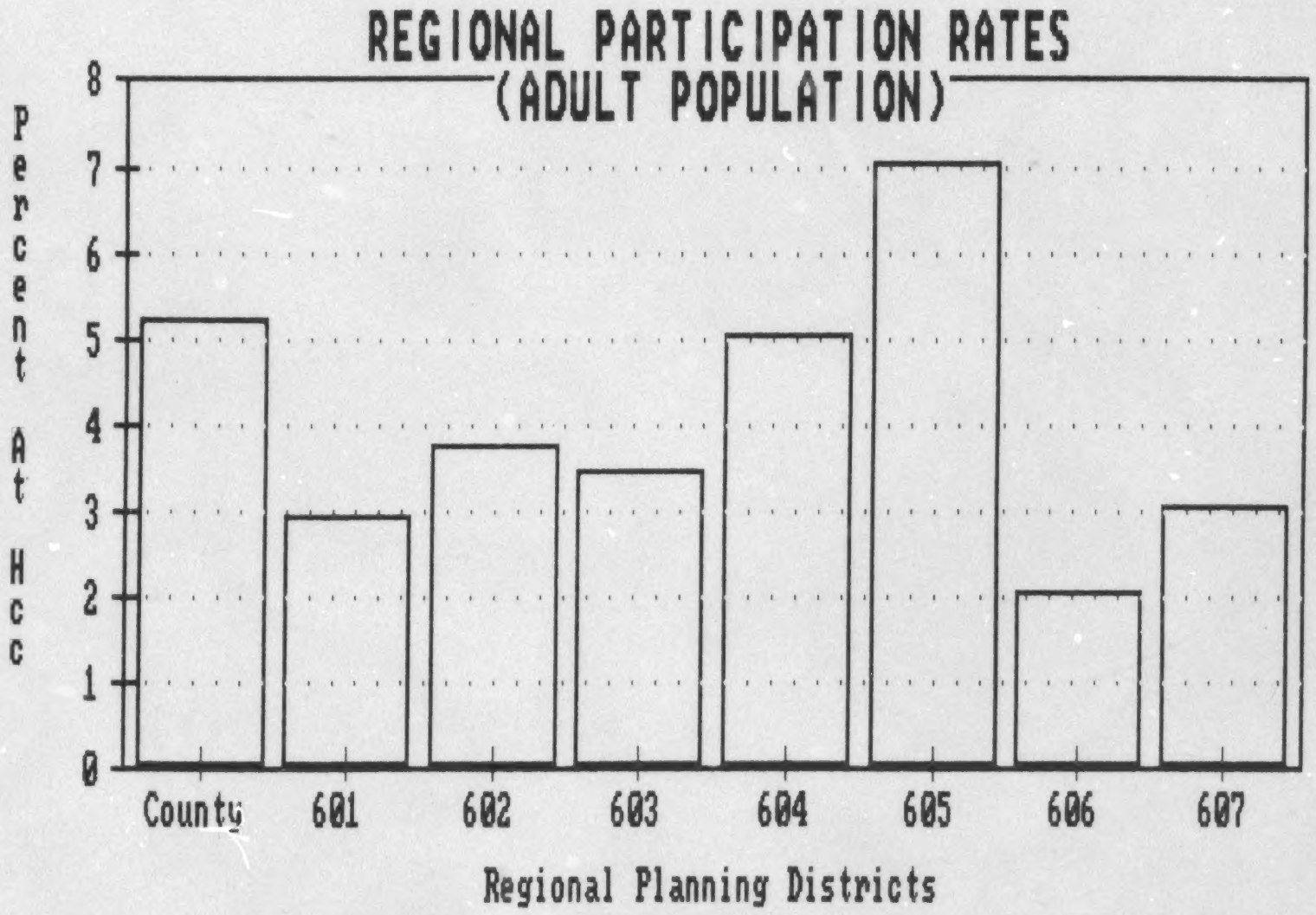

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TABLE IV

REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX

RPD	Female Students	Female RPD Population	%	Male Students	Male RPD Population	%
601 Cooksville	79	3,206	2.46	50	3,369	1.48
602 West Friendship	109	2,966	3.67	47	3,087	1.52
603 Ellicott City	401	12,210	3.28	219	12,064	1.81
604 Clarksville	168	3,819	4.40	97	3,866	2.51
605 Columbia	1,582	26,799	5.90	822	25,448	3.23
606 Elkridge	87	3,758	2.32	39	4,250	.92
607 Laurel	188	6,570	2.86	125	7,160	1.75
Howard County District Unk.	180			102		
Total Howard County	2,794	59,328	4.71	1,501	59,244	2.53
Other (Non Howard County)	231			159		
TOTAL	3,025			1,660		

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CHART IV

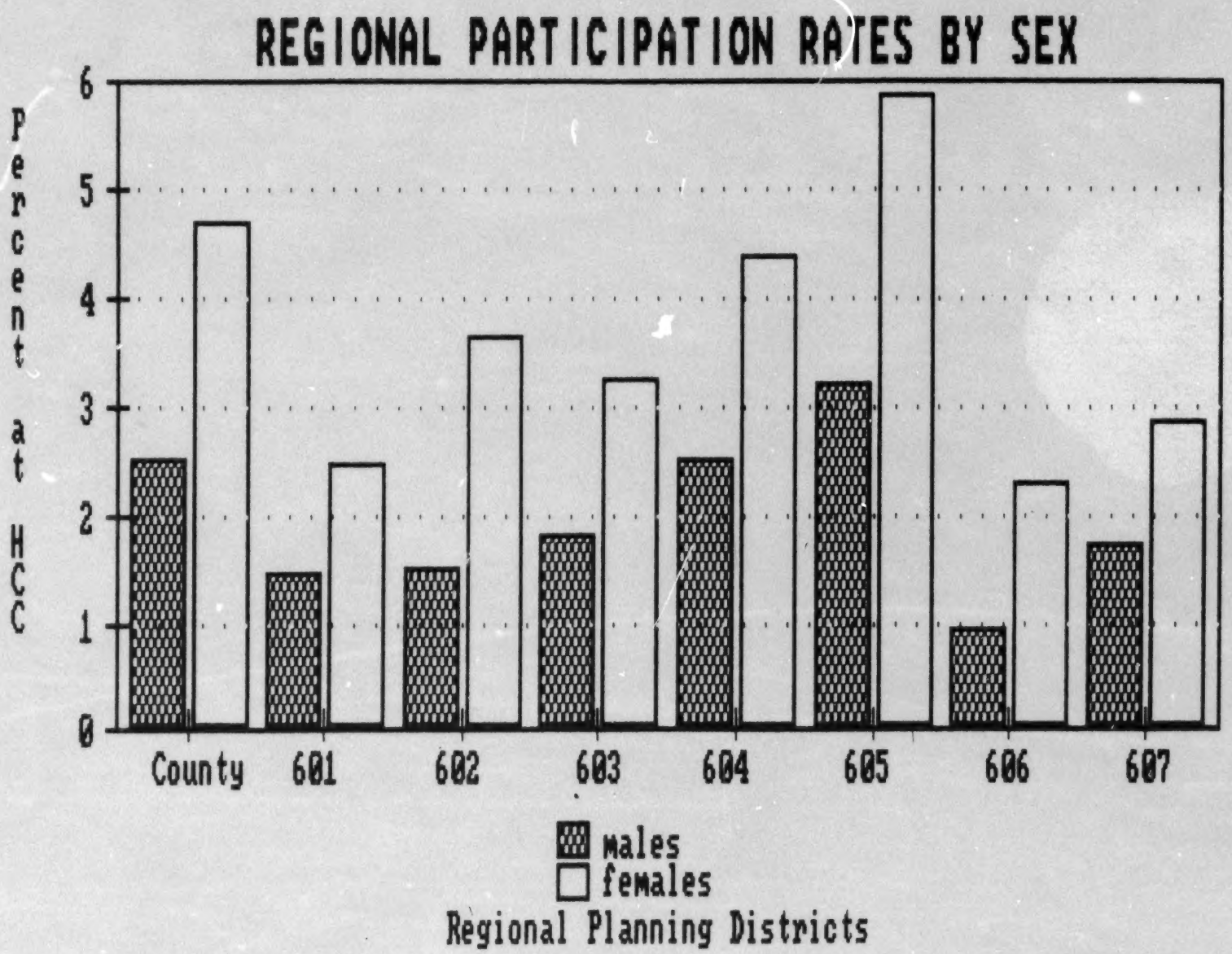

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TABLE V

REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
(ADULT POPULATION)

RPD	Female Students	Adult Female Population	%	Male Students	Adult Male Population	%
601 Cooksville	79	2,187	3.61	50	2195	2.28
602 West Friendship	109	2,042	5.34	47	2,074	2.27
603 Ellicott City	401	9,138	4.39	219	8,820	2.48
604 Clarksville	168	2,600	6.46	97	2,627	3.69
605 Columbia	,582	17,907	8.83	822	16,176	5.08
606 Elkridge	87	2,855	3.05	39	3,278	1.19
607 Laurel	188	4,871	3.86	125	5,311	2.35
Howard County District Unk.	180			102		
Total Howard County	2,794	41,600	6.72	1,501	40,481	3.71
Other (Non Howard County)	231			159		
TOTAL	3,025			1,660		

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CHART V

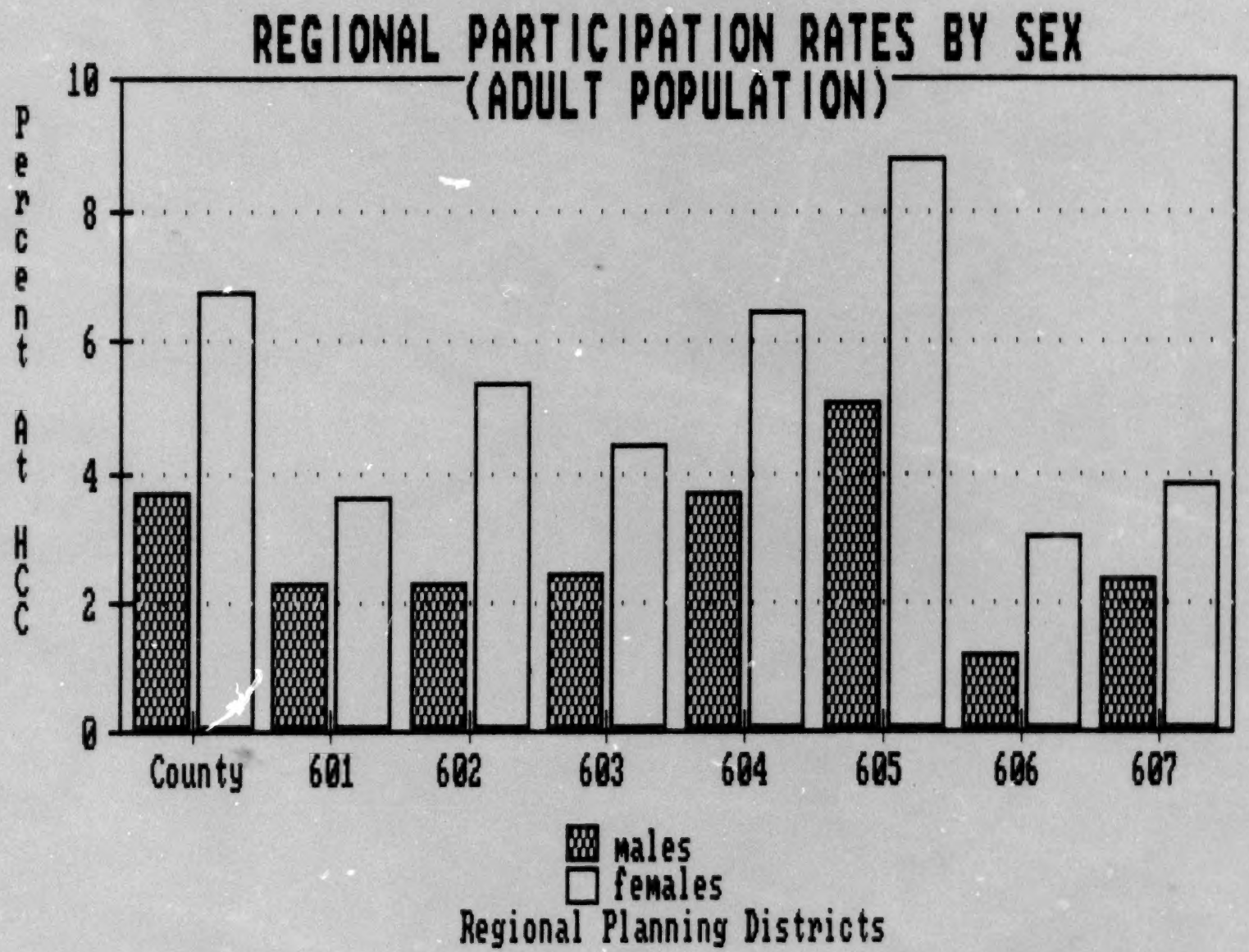
REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
(ADULT POPULATION)
Percent At HCCC
10
8
6
4
2
0
County
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
males
females
Regional Planning Districts

TABLE VI

REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES BY RACE

RPD	White Students	White Population	%	Minority Students	Minority Population	%	Students Unknown Race
601 Cooksville	97	6,131	1.58	7	444	1.58	25
602 West Friendship	113	5,646	2.00	11	407	2.70	32
603 Ellicott City	460	22,918	2.01	30	1,356	2.21	130
604 Clarksville	220	7,253	3.03	5	432	1.16	40
605 Columbia	1,493	39,982	3.73	436	12,265	3.55	475
606 Elkridge	105	7,313	1.43	2	695	.29	19
607 Laurel	232	12,111	1.92	20	1,619	1.24	61
Howard County District Unk.	175			37			70
Total Howard County	2,895	101,354	2.86	548	17,218	3.18	852
Other (Non Howard County)	251			55			84
TOTAL	3,146			603			936

35

36

CHART VI

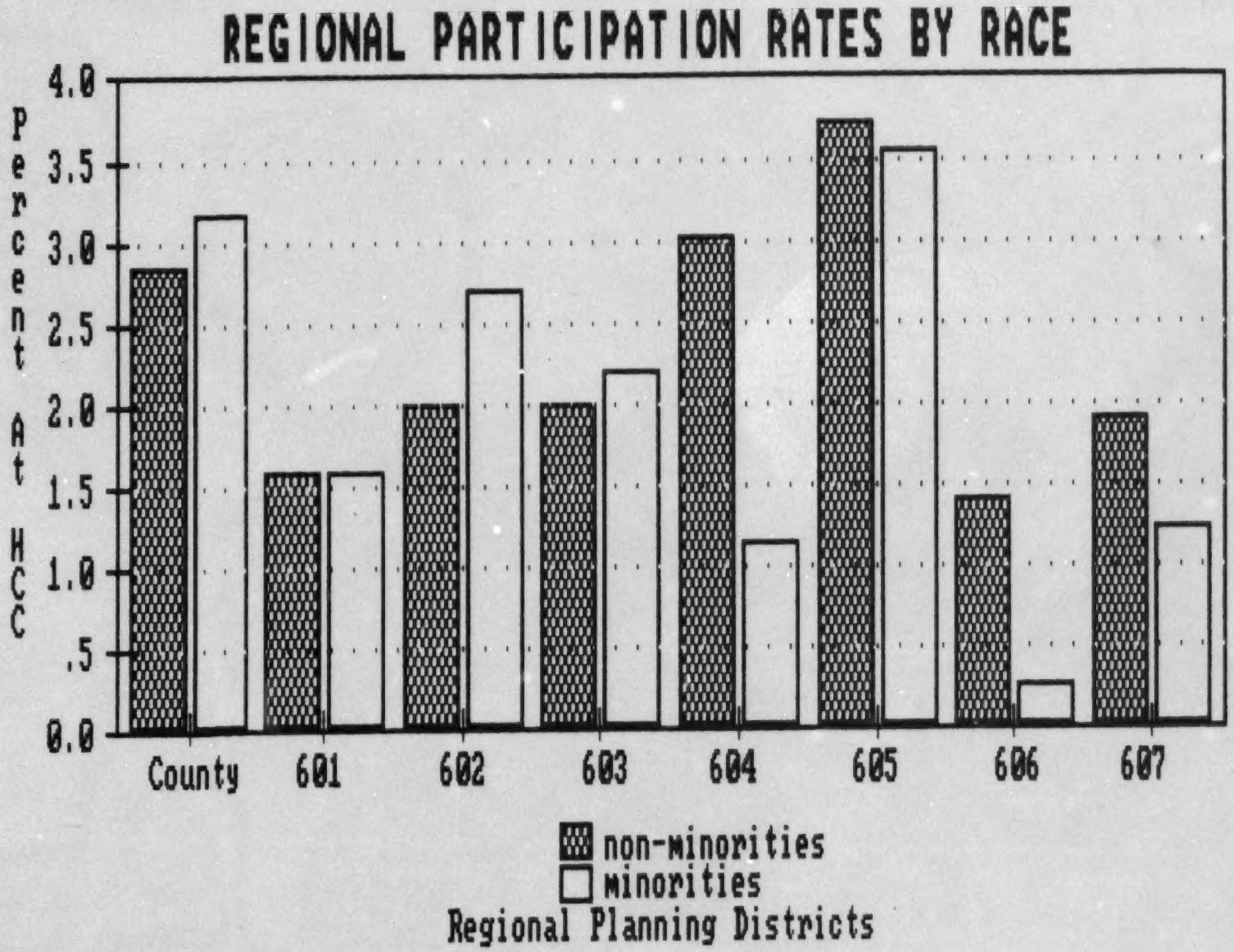

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TABLE VII

REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES BY RACE
(ADULT POPULATION)

RPD	Non-Minority Students	Non-Minority Adult Population	%	Minority Students	Minority Adult Population	%	Students Unknown Race
601 Cooksville	97	4,073	2.38	7	326	2.15	25
602 West Friendship	113	3,836	2.95	11	307	3.58	32
603 Ellicott City	460	17,036	2.70	30	1,036	2.90	130
604 Clarksville	220	4,928	4.46	5	345	1.45	40
605 Columbia	1,493	26,545	5.62	436	8,002	5.45	475
606 Elkridge	105	5,544	1.89	2	306	.65	19
607 Laurel	232	8,926	2.60	20	1,297	1.54	61
Howard County District Unk.	175			37			70
Total Howard County	2,895	70,945*	4.08	548	12,040*	4.55	852
Other (Non Howard County)	251			55			84
TOTAL	3,146			603			936

*Note: Although total Howard County figures are accurate, the RPD totals do not correspond to these totals. This is because of Census Bureau suppression of certain information to protect the confidentiality of census respondents required by law (see Appendix A).

CHART VII

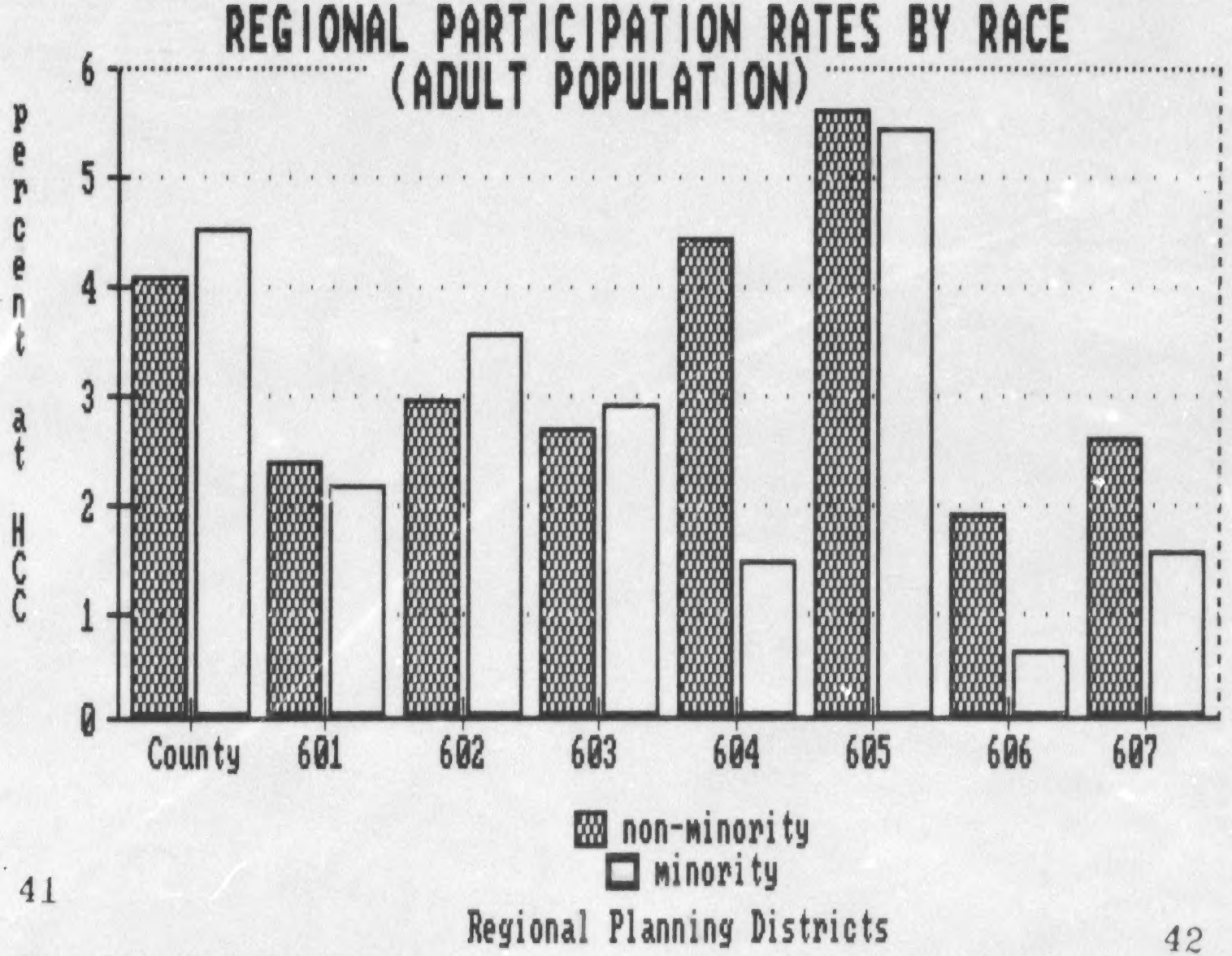

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TABLE VIII

REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE
(17 - 20; 21 AND OLDER)

RPD	HCC Students 17 - 20	County Population 17 - 20	%	HCC Students 21 and Older	County Population 21 and Older	%
601 Cooksville	42	440	9.55	87	4,091	2.13
602 West Friendship	46	439	10.48	110	3,821	2.87
603 Ellicott City	169	1,909	8.85	451	16,644	2.71
604 Clarksville	102	605	16.86	163	4,803	3.39
605 Columbia	546	2,509	21.72	1,858	32,478	5.72
606 Elkridge	32	591	5.41	94	5,688	1.65
607 Laurel	81	949	8.54	232	9,460	2.45
Howard County District Unk.	75			207		
Total Howard County	1,093	7,442	14.69	3,202	76,985	4.16
Other (Non Howard County)	78			312		
TOTAL	1,171			3,514		

43

44

CHART VIII

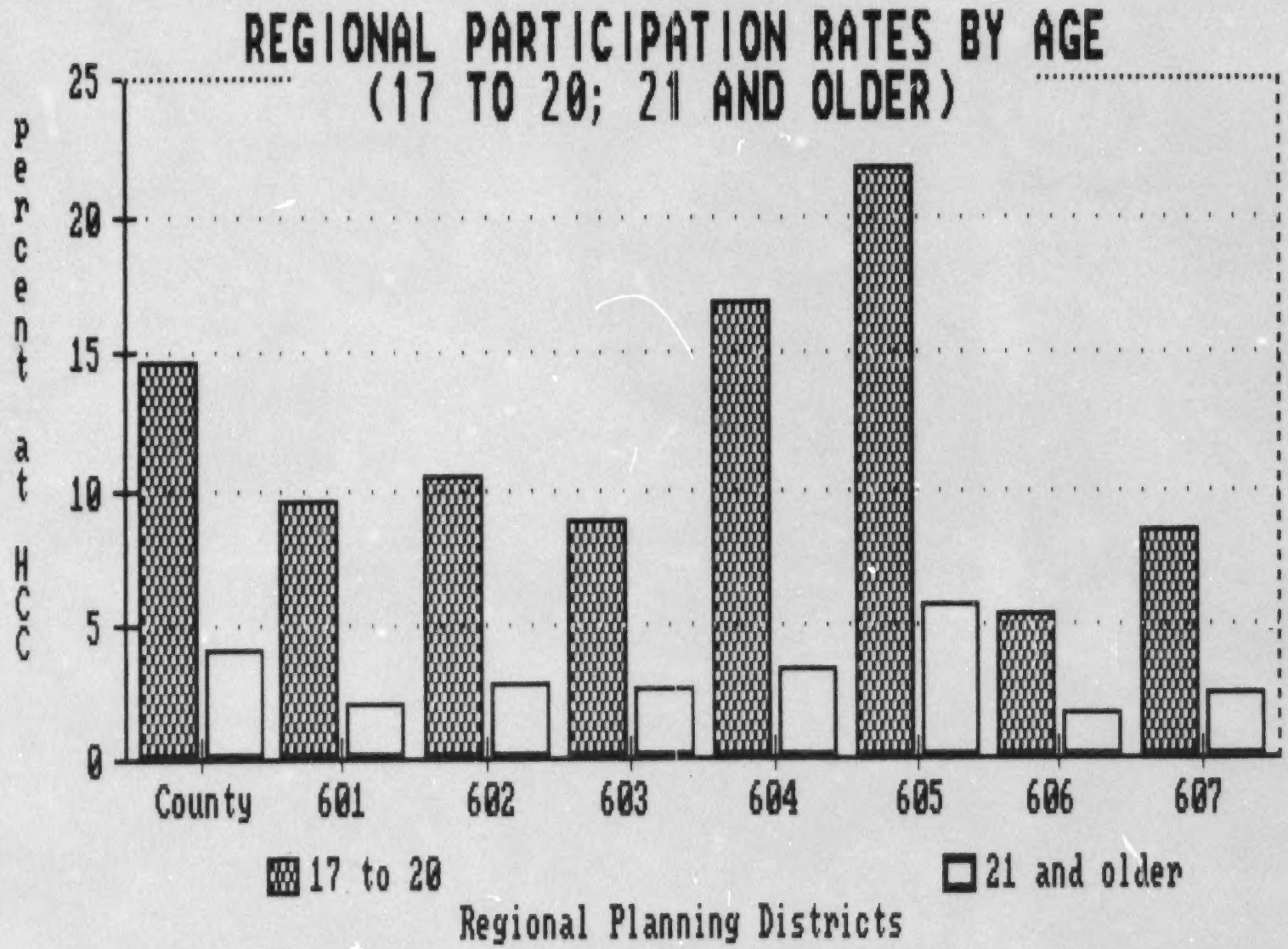

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CHART VIII-A

HCC AGE DISTRIBUTION

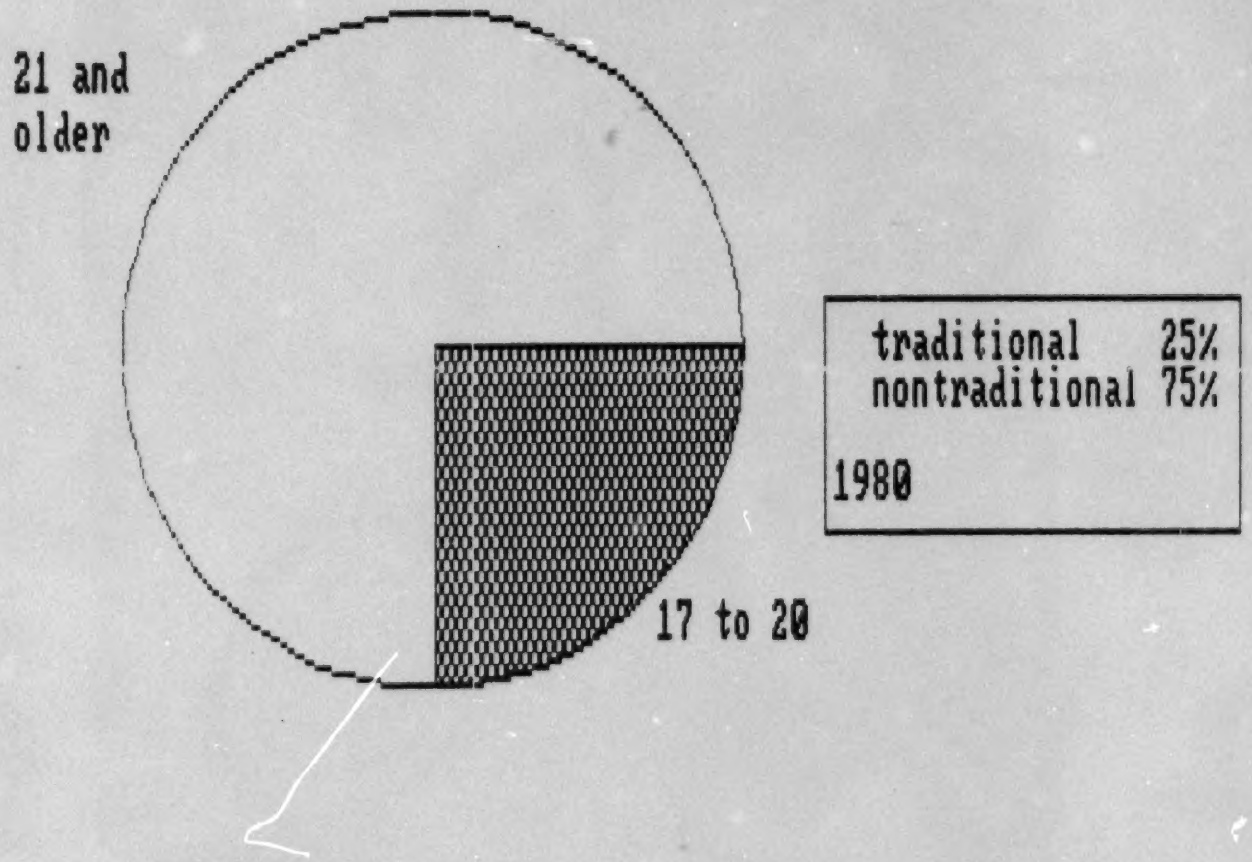

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TABLE IX

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME BY REGION*

RPD	Median Income 1979
601 Cooksville	$ 28,676.00
602 West Friendship	31,281.00
603 Ellicott City	31,459.00
604 Clarksville	36,871.00
605 Columbia	31,958.00
606 Elkridge	25,184.00
607 Laurel	23,506.00
Total Howard County	30,405.00
Baltimore SMSA**	21,826.00

* Data provided as a courtesy by the Regional Planning Council prior to publication.

** Baltimore SMSA includes Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Carroll County, Harford County and Howard County.

CHART IX

MEDIAN INCOME BY REGION

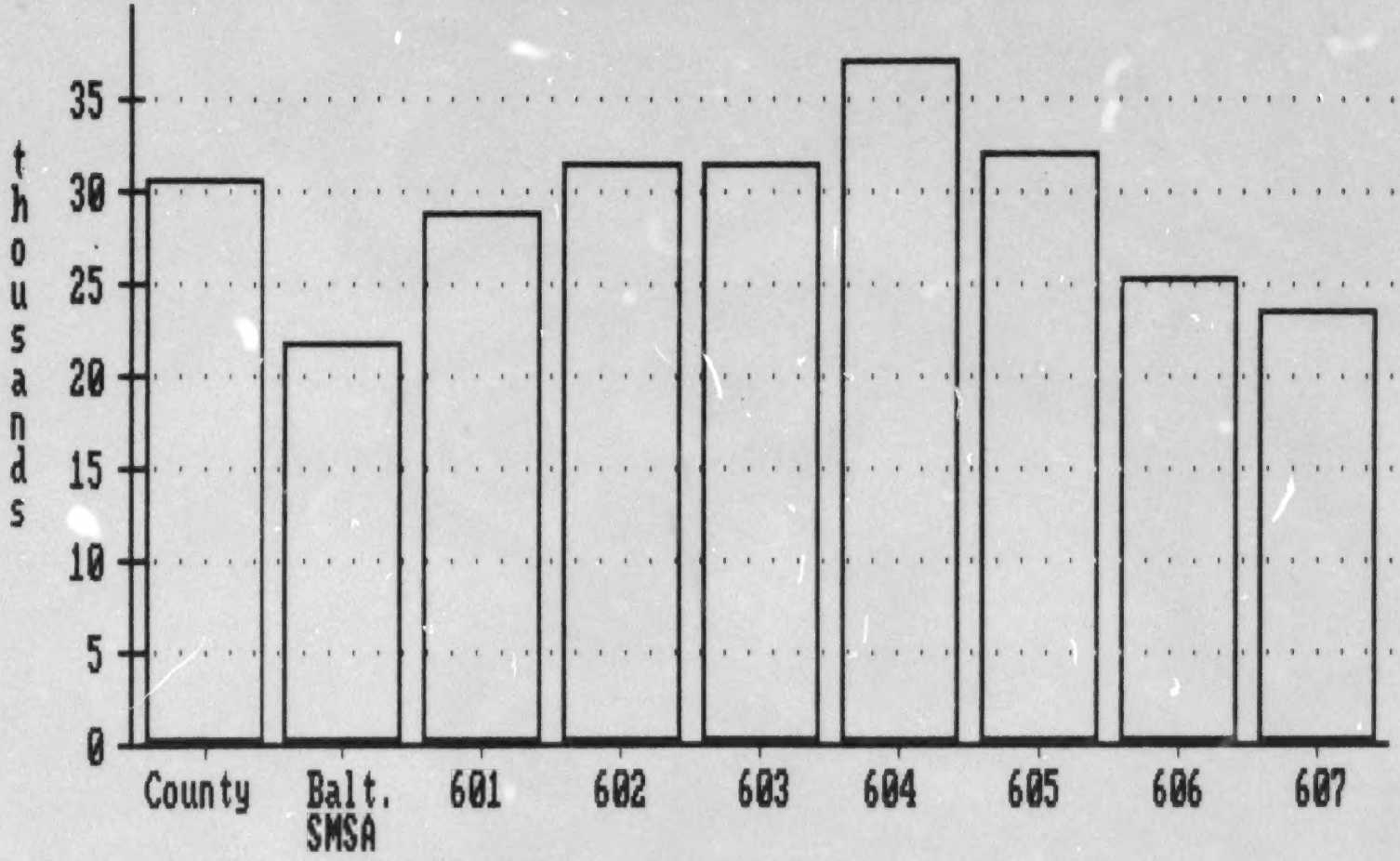

TABLE X

POVERTY STATUS BY REGION*

RPD		Poverty Status*** Above Poverty Level N*	%	Below Poverty Level N	%
601	Cooksville	6,390	97.33	175	2.67
602	West Friendship	5,756	95.19	291	4.81
603	Ellicott City	23,520	97.65	565	2.35
604	Clarksville	7,474	97.09	224	2.91
605	Columbia	50,383	96.67	1,733	3.33
606	Elkridge	7,191	95.98	301	4.02
607	Laurel	12,448	92.90	951	7.10
Total Howard County		113,162	96.39	4,240	3.61
Baltimore SMSA		1,867,937	88.1	252,373	11.9

* Data provided as a courtesy by the Regional Planning Council prior to publication.

** Figures on this table, though close to totals for RPDs and county do not add up exactly to totals on other tables because this table's figures are based on sample data extended to total population by statistical estimates.

*** See Appendix B for RPC definitions of Poverty Level.

CHART X

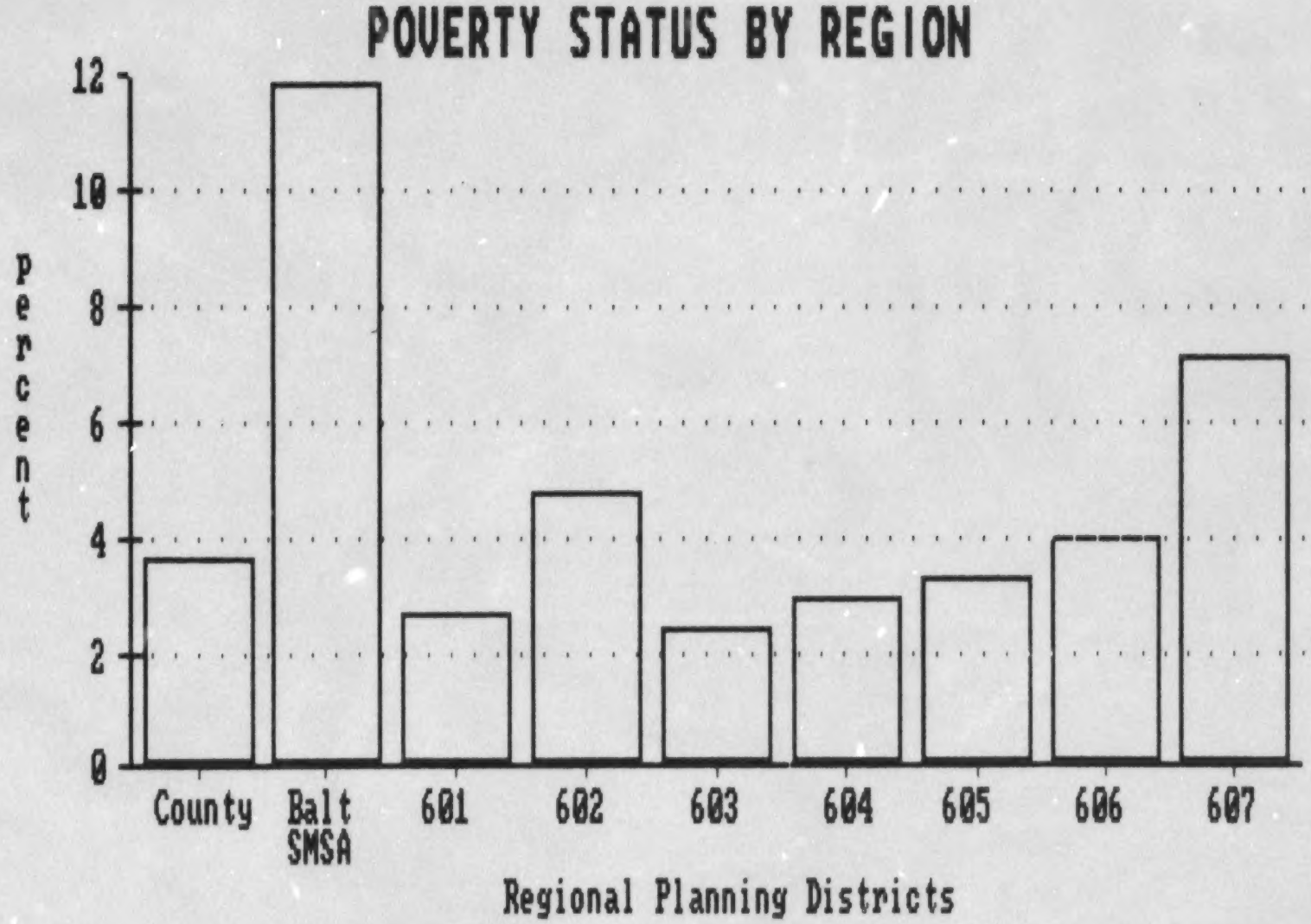

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TABLE XI

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY REGION
(Adult Population)

RPD		Elementary & some High Sch. (1-3 yrs.)	High Sch. (4 Yrs.)	College 1-3 Yrs.	College 4 Yrs.	College 5 or more Yrs.
		----------% of Total*----------				
601	Cooksville	26.1	36.5	16.6	9.6	11.2
602	West Friendship	23.8	34.5	15.9	12.2	13.6
603	Ellicott City	19.2	31.3	20.0	16.6	12.9
604	Clarksville	16.8	33.7	17.6	14.7	17.2
605	Columbia	8.2	20.4	21.6	21.0	28.8
606	Elkridge	35.5	36.7	14.8	8.0	5.0
607	Laurel	25.9	38.4	18.3	9.9	7.5
Howard County		17.2	28.7	19.5	16.2	18.4
Baltimore SMSA		35.8	34.1	15.0	7.8	7.3

*Population: Persons 18 years and older

CHART XI

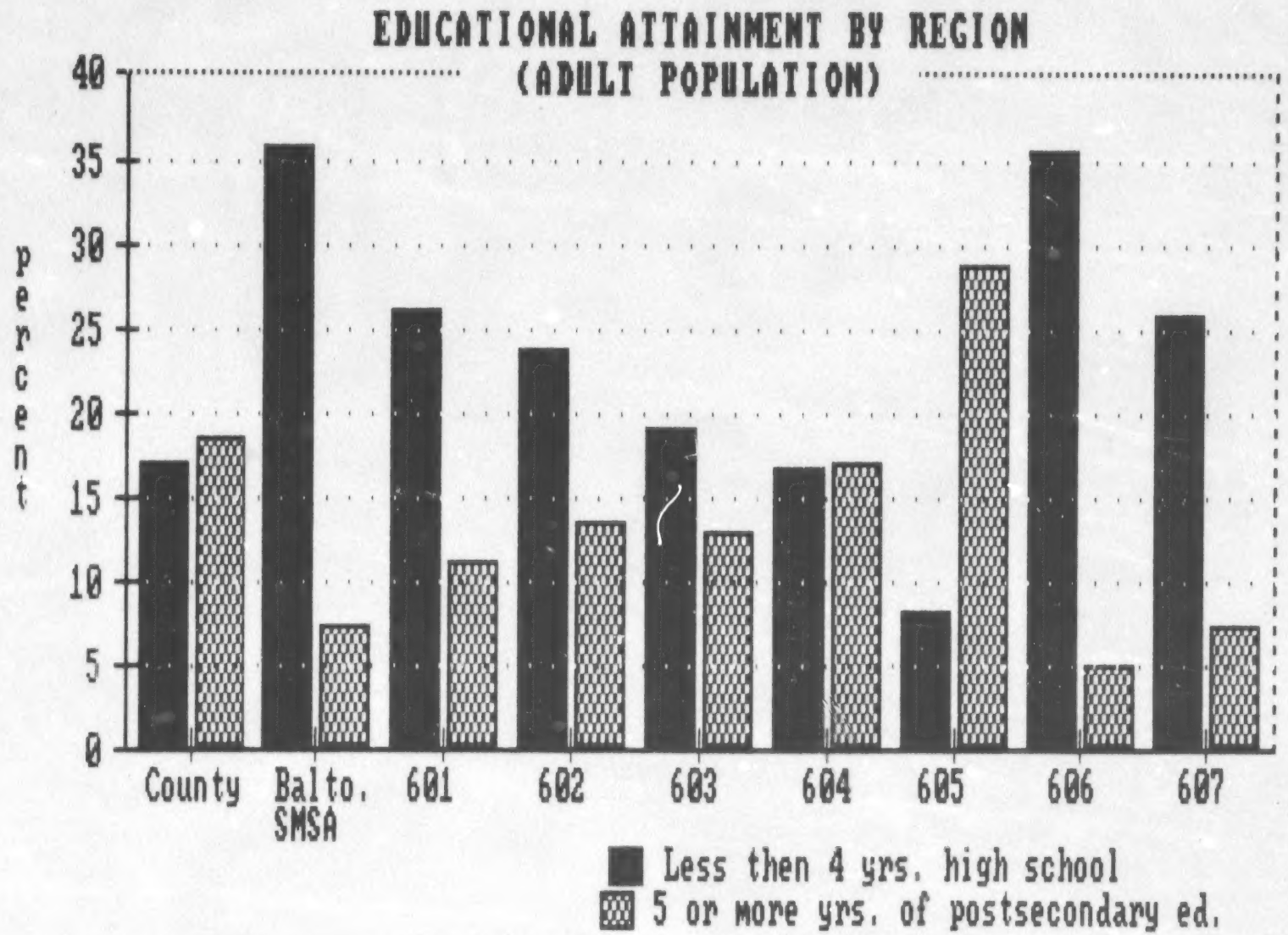
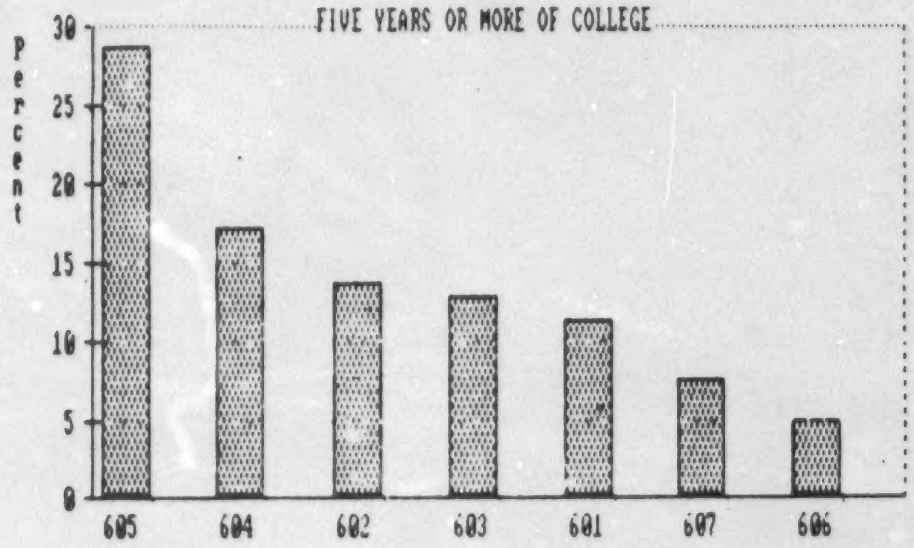
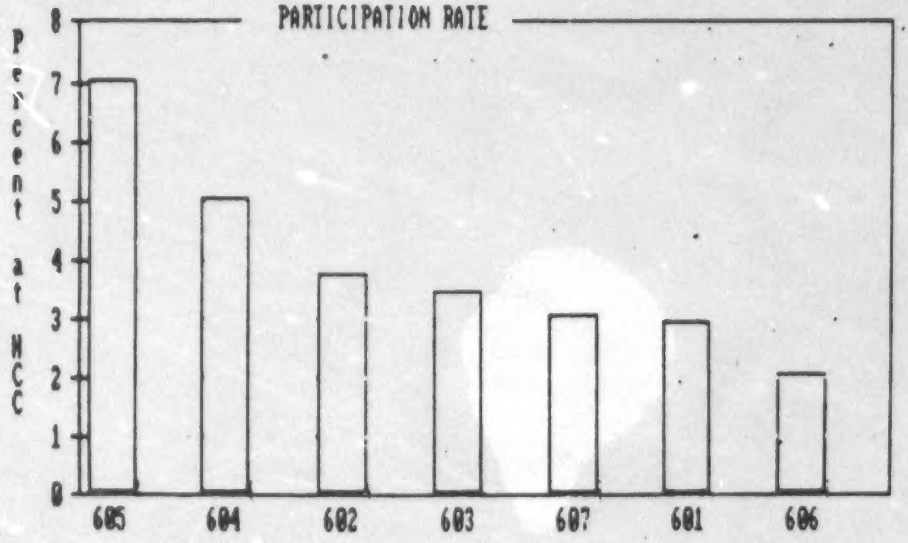

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY REGION
(ADULT POPULATION)
percent
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
County
Balto. SMSA
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
Less then 4 yrs. high school
5 or more yrs. of postsecondary ed.
Regional Planning Districts

CHART XI-A

COMMUNITY COLLEGE PARTICIPATION AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT





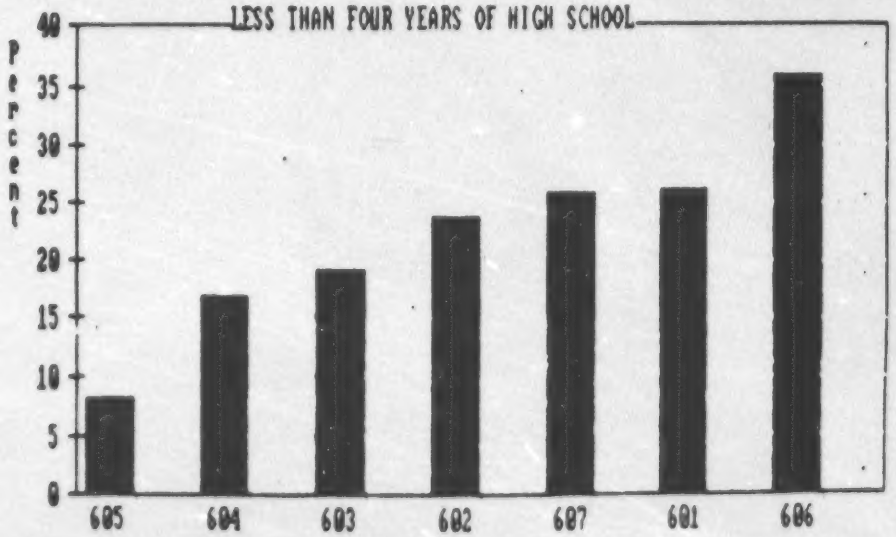


TABLE XII

PARTICIPATION RATES BY CENSUS TRACT

	RPD	Census Tract	HCC Students	Total Tract Population	%	
601	Cooksville*	6040	129	6575	1.96	
602	West Friendship*	6030	156	6053	2.58	
603	Ellicott City	6021	54	2550	2.12	
	" "	6022	83	4136	2.01	
	" "	6023.01	244	7926	3.08	
	" "	6023.02	54	1533	3.52	
	" "	6024	51	2527	2.02	
	" "	6025	47	2861	1.64	
	" "	6026	87	2741	3.17	
604	Clarksville*	6051	265	7685	3.45	
605	Columbia	6052.01	541	10188	5.31	**
	"	6052.02	185	3757	4.92	
	"	6053.01	153	3192	4.79	
	"	6053.02	168	3976	4.22	
	"	6061.01	345	6899	5.00	
	"	6061.02	149	3092	4.82	
	"	6061.03	317	7952	3.99	
	"	6065.01	430	10387	4.14	
	"	6065.02	116	2804	4.14	
606	Elkridge	6011	47	2338	2.01	
	"	6012	79	5670	1.39	
607	Laurel	6062	107	2943	3.64	
	"	6063	128	6625	1.93	
	"	6064	78	4162	1.87	

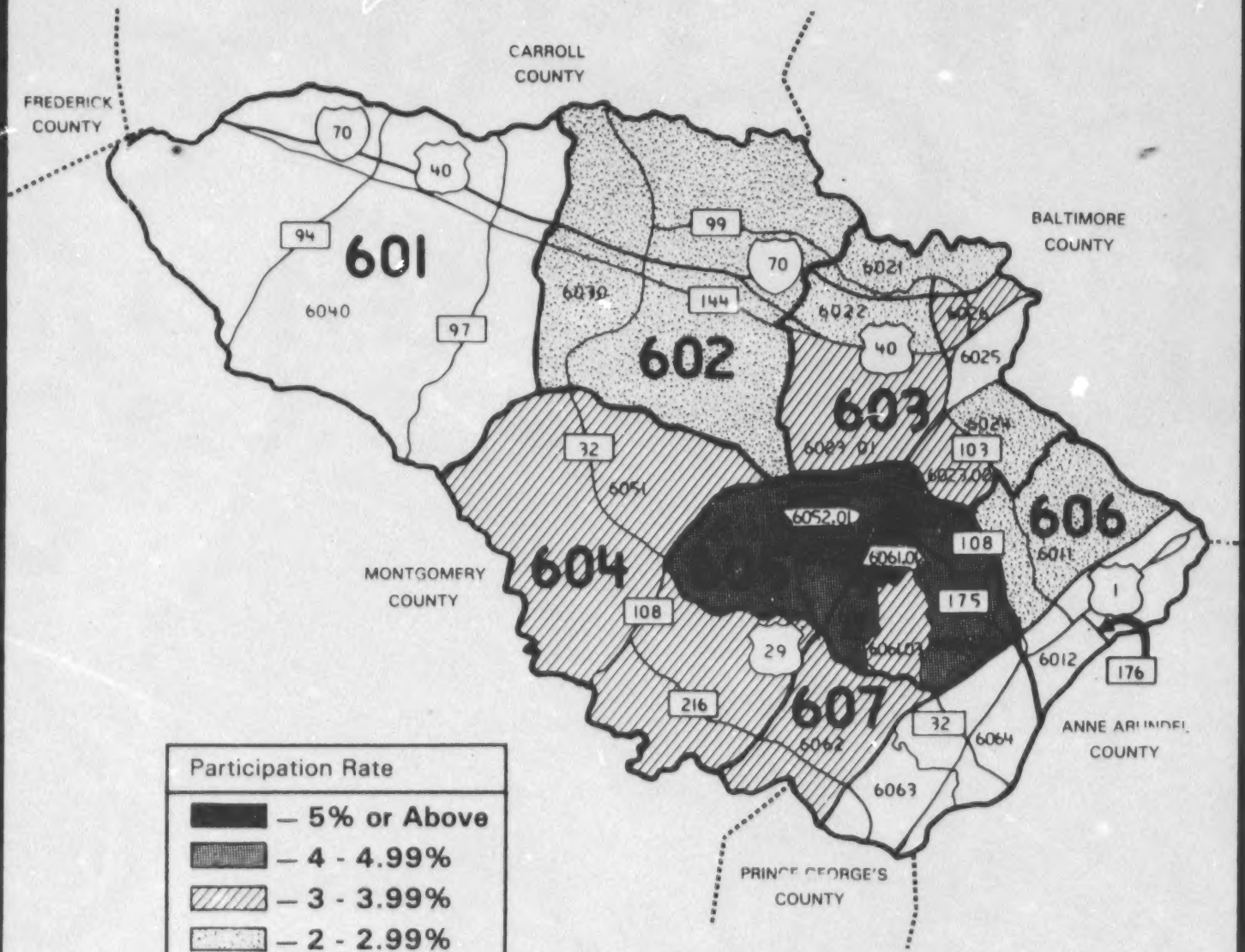
* Each of these three RPDs (601, 602, 604) contains only one tract; therefore, figures in Table II are identical to these figures.

** Howard Community College is located in tract 6052.01.

CHART XII

Howard County

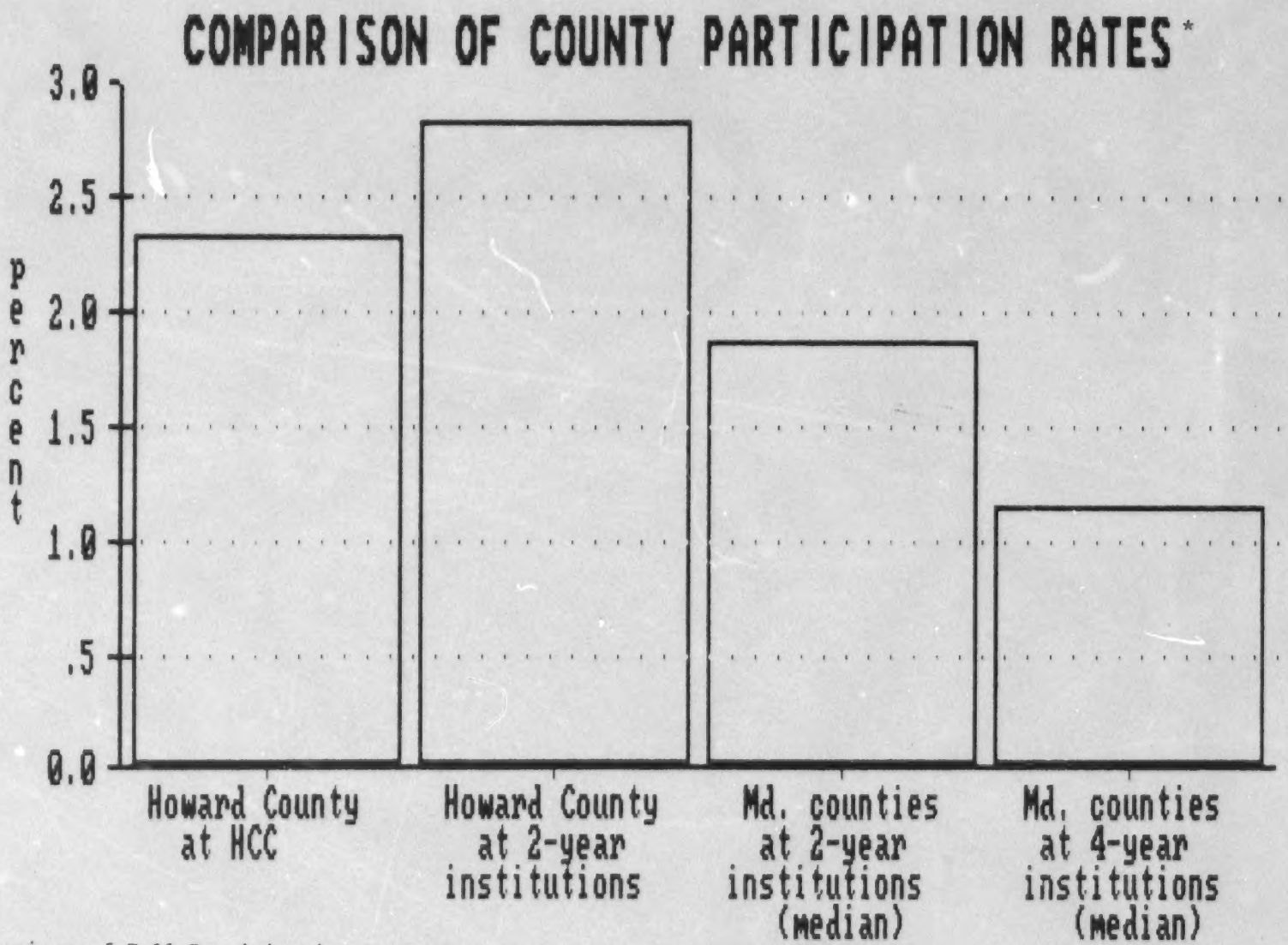
Participation Rates By Census Tract



Participation Rate
— 5% or Above
— 4 - 4.99%
— 3 - 3.99%
— 2 - 2.99%
— Under 2%

REGIONAL PLANNING DISTRICTS	
601	COOKSVILLE
602	WEST FRIENDSHIP
603	ELLICOTT CITY
604	CLARKSVILLE
605	COLUMBIA
606	ELKRIDGE
607	LAUREL

CHART XIII



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*Comparison of Fall Participation Rates in Maryland Counties (See Appendix G)

APPENDIX A

SUPPRESSION

Reprinted from the Census of Population and Housing, 1980; Summary Tape File 1 Technical Documentation (Bureau of Census, 1981), pages 19 and 22.

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, it is necessary for the Census Bureau to make sure that its public data, in print or on tape, do not disclose information about any individual. Therefore, the Bureau suppresses tabulations of characteristics of very small groups of people or housing units. On summary tapes, zeroes are entered in suppressed cells and flag fields which indicate suppression are shown on each record. However, a zero in a cell does not automatically mean suppression. Only by checking the suppression flag can it be determined if the zero in a specific table is suppressed data or an actual count of zero.

This discussion outlines the rules for suppression of 100 percent data, how its occurrence can be identified by the user, and how to handle it.

No Suppression

Several basic counts are never suppressed, even if there is a count of only one. They are as follows:

Total population
Total housing units
Year-round housing units
Occupied units
Vacant year-round housing units
Count of persons and households in each race or Spanish origin group

Primary Suppression

Suppression of Population Characteristics. Characteristics of person other than race or Spanish origin (e.g., age, relationship) are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area. For example, on a record for an enumeration district with a population of 1 to 14 persons, population characteristics such as age and relationship are suppressed. Only counts for total population and the number of persons within specific race or Spanish origin groups are provided.

However, when the geographic area being summarized has 15 or more persons, no suppression of population characteristics will occur--except possibly when tables are cross-classified by race or Spanish origin. The rules for this type of suppression are outlined below in Suppresson of Tables Cross-Classified by Race or Spanish Origin.

Suppression of Year-round Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status (e.g., number of rooms, plumbing facilities, etc.) are suppressed only when there

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are fewer than five year-round housing units in the geographic area being tabulated regardless of the number of occupied housing units or the number of persons.

Suppression of Family, Household, or Occupied Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area tabulated.

Suppression of Owner or Renter Characteristics. Distributons of data for owners or renters are shown only when the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five.

Suppression of Tables Cross-Classified By Race or Spanish Origin. Population and housing characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. On this level the 15-person or five-household criteria stated above are also applied to each race or Spanish origin category. For example, a table of race by age for a geographic area which has 80 persons--40 White, 20 Black, 14 American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, and 6 Asian and Pacific Islanders shows data on age for Whites and Blacks. None of the data for these 2 groups are suppressed since they meet the criteria of having 15 persons of that race or Spanish origin group in the geographic area ("rule of 15"). Data for the other two race groups would not be shown.

Individual cells of data for specific race or Spanish origin groups are never suppressed when there are 15 or more persons of that group in a geographic area unless required by complementary suppression (see below). For example, a table on age by race indicating Blacks under 5 years, 10 Blacks 5 to 17 years, 4 Blacks 18 to 64 years, and 4 Blacks 65 years and over is presented since there are 15 or more total Blacks in the geographic area being tabulated.

The population and housing suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. For example, if there are 16 Spanish origin persons but only four households with Spanish origin householders, the person characteristics will be shown but the family, household, and housing characteristics will be suppressed.

Complementary Suppression

In some cases complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of suppressed data by subtraction. For instance, when a table shows the number of persons in unit for all households and also for renters, there must be at least five owners and five renters for the renter data to be shown; otherwise the characteristics of the owners could be derived by subtracting renter data from data for all households.

APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS OF POVERTY STATUS

The following explanations of poverty status have been supplied by the Regional Planning Council and we are quoting their unpublished material below.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

The 1980 census definition of poverty reflects revisions recommended by a Federal interagency committee in 1979 to a definition adopted in 1969. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living along, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Cutoffs for 1979 income used in poverty statistics in the 1980 census are presented below. As an example, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two related children under 18 can be found in the chart below to be $7,356 in 1979.

Below poverty level ("poor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "below 75 percent of poverty level" and "between 75 and 99 percent of poverty level."

Above poverty level ("nonpoor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was equal to or greater than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, etc. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "between 100 and 124 percent of poverty level," "between 125 and 149 percent of poverty level," "between 150 and 174 percent of poverty level," "between 175 and 199 percent of poverty level," and "200 percent of poverty level and above."

Limitations: The term "poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The standard statistical definition provides

only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Excluded from the income concept is a measure of the benefits derived from the receipt of inkind government transfers, such as food stamps, medicaid, and public housing; private transfers such as health insurance premiums paid by employes; the value of the services obtained from the ownership of assets, such as owner-occupied housing units; and the receipt of money from the sale of property, withdrawal of bank deposits, gifts and money borrowed. A comprehensive review of the current poverty definition and its limitations can be found in The Measure of Poverty, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 1976. See also the discussion of limitations under Income in 1979.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variations in the cost of living.

The proverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relationship to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold. Thus, two unrelated individuals living together may not have the same poverty status.

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or the householder of a nonfamily household is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or other than the householder in a nonfamily household are not taken into account when determining poverty status of a household.

Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, variations of the poverty definition are available in terms of varous multiples of the official poverty levels. The one most frequently tabulated is 125 percent of the poverty level, where a family or person may have up to 25 percent more income than normally allowed under the poverty threshold appropriate for the family size, etc.

Table A. THRESHOLDS AT THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1979 BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual)	$ 3,686									
Under 65 years	3,774	$3,774								
65 years and over	3,479	3,479								
2 persons	4,723									
Householder under 65 years	4,876	4,858	$5,000							
Householder 65 years and over	4,389	4,385	4,981							
3 persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	$5,844						
4 persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	$7,382					
5 persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	$8,525				
6 persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	$9,512			
7 persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	$10,429		
8 persons	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	$11,835	
9 persons or more	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	$14,024

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APPENDIX C

PERCENTAGE OF HOWARD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
ATTENDING HOWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Year	Howard County High School Graduates	N Attending HCC	%
1982	2104	278	13.2
1981	2006	258	12.9
1980	1823	237	13.0
1979	1788	218	12.2
1978	1606	168	10.5
1977	1495	151	10.1
1976	1473	159	10.8
1975	1368	117	8.6
1974	1271	102	8.0
1973	1177	129	11.0
1972	1033	98	9.5
1971	940	108	11.5

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF HOWARD COUNTY POPULATION FACTS
BASED ON 1980 CENSUS*

TOTAL POPULATION: 118,572

BY SEX: MALE: 59,244 (49.965%) FEMALE: 59,328 (50.035%)

BY RACE: WHITE: 101,354 (85.5%) MINORITY: 17,218 (14.5%)

BY AGE:	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	882	806	1,688
1 & 2 yrs	1702	1594	3296
3 & 4	1641	1599	3240
5	869	815	1684
6	857	801	1658
7 to 9	3120	2926	6046
10 to 13	4825	4418	9243
14	1170	1172	2342
15	1188	1218	2406
16	1297	1245	2542
17	1212	1134	2346
18	999	891	1890
19	863	771	1634
20	824	748	1572
21	798	744	1542
22 to 24	2685	2648	5333
25 to 29	5111	5534	10645
30 to 34	6309	6831	13140
35 to 44	9987	9845	19832
45 to 54	6536	5899	12435
55 to 59	2361	2262	4623
60 & 61	737	803	1540
62 to 64	899	915	1814
65 to 74	1651	2306	3957
75 to 84	590	1124	1714
85 & over	131	279	410

* Census '80: Population and Housing Characteristics, March 1982 RPC

APPENDIX E

SUMMARY OF MARYLAND POPULATION FACTS
BASED ON 1980 CENSUS*

TOTAL POPULATION 4,216,975

BY SEX: MALE: 2,042,810 (48.4%) FEMALE: 2,174,165 (51.6%)

BY RACE: WHITE: 3,158,838 (74.9%) BLACK: 958,150 (22.7%) OTHER: 99,987 (2.4%)

BY COUNTY:

ALLEGANY COUNTY	80,548
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	370,775
BALTIMORE CITY	786,775
BALTIMORE COUNTY	655,615
CALVERT COUNTY	34,638
CAROLINE COUNTY	23,143
CARROLL COUNTY	96,356
CECIL COUNTY	60,430
CHARLES COUNTY	72,751
DORCHESTER COUNTY	30,623
FREDERICK COUNTY	114,792
GARRETT COUNTY	26,498
HARFORD COUNTY	145,930
HOWARD COUNTY	118,572
KENT COUNTY	16,695
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	579,053
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	665,071
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	25,508
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	59,895
SOMERSET COUNTY	19,188
TALBOT COUNTY	25,604
WASHINGTON COUNTY	113,086
WICOMICO COUNTY	64,540
WORCESTER COUNTY	30,889

* 1980 Census Profile, Maryland Department of State Planning, January 1982

APPENDIX F

SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES POPULATION FACTS
BASED ON 1980 CENSUS

TOTAL POPULATION: 226,504,825

TWENTY LARGEST CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1980

Rank 1980	Rank 1970	City and State	1980 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1970-80
1	1	New York, NY	7,071,030	7,895,563	-10.4
2	2	Chicago, IL	3,005,072	3,369,357	-10.8
3	3	Los Angeles, CA	2,966,763	2,811,801	5.5
4	4	Philadelphia, PA	1,688,210	1,949,996	-13.4
5	6	Houston, TX	1,594,086	1,233,535	29.2
6	5	Detroit, MI	1,203,339	1,514,063	-20.5
7	8	Dallas, TX	904,078	844,401	7.1
8	14	San Diego, CA	875,504	697,471	25.5
9	20	Phoenix, AZ	789,704	584,303	35.2
10	7	Baltimore, MD	786,775	905,787	-13.1
11	15	San Antonio, TX	785,410	654,153	20.1
12	11	Indianapolis, IN	700,807	736,856	-4.9
13	13	San Francisco, CA	678,974	715,674	-5.1
14	17	Memphis, TN	646,356	623,988	3.6
15	9	Washington, DC	637,651	756,668	-15.7
16	29	San Jose, CA	636,550	459,913	38.4
17	12	Milwaukee, WI	636,212	717,372	-11.3
18	10	Cleveland, OH	573,822	750,879	-23.6
19	21	Columbus, OH	654,871	540,025	4.6
20	16	Boston, MA	562,994	641,071	-12.2

* Maryland State Data Center Newsletter, Vol. 2, No. 2
Summer/Fall 1981

PERCENTAGES OF MARYLAND RESIDENTS ENROLLED IN MARYLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS, RANKED BY COUNTY/CITY OF RESIDENCE * 1980

	Undergraduate Enrollment in Two-Year Institutions	
1.	Charles	3.05%
2.	Baltimore County	2.98
3.	Howard	2.84
4.	Montgomery	2.71
5.	St. Mary's	2.44
6.	Anne Arundel	2.16
7.	Prince George's	2.03
8.	Queen Anne's	2.02
9.	Harford	1.97
10.	Cecil	1.96
11.	Frederick	1.94
12.	Garrett	1.89
13.	Allegany	1.87
14.	Washington	1.85
15.	Carroll	1.61
16.	Talbot	1.60
17.	Kent	1.52
18.	Baltimore City	1.36
19.	Calvert	1.20
20.	Caroline	1.01
21.	Dorchester	1.00
22.	Wicomico	.65
23.	Worcester	.40
24.	Somerset	.25
	Median	1.88%

	Undergraduate Enrollment in Four-Year Institutions	
1.	Howard	2.51%
2.	Montgomery	2.46
3.	Baltimore County	2.44
4.	Wicomico	2.28
5.	Somerset	2.04
6.	Prince George's	2.03
7.	Worcester	1.93
8.	Baltimore City	1.73
9.	St. Mary's	1.58
10.	Harford	1.51
11.	Anne Arundel	1.47
12.	Allegany	1.16
13.	Dorchester	1.16
14.	Carroll	1.14
15.	Kent	1.07
16.	Talbot	1.04
17.	Frederick	.96
18.	Calvert	.92
19.	Queen Anne's	.76
20.	Charles	.69
21.	Caroline	.66
22.	Cecil	.64
23.	Washington	.53
24.	Garrett	.45
	Median	1.16%

SOURCE: SBHE

*Taken from the SBCC Selected Financial and Enrollment Statistics, January 1983.

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